

Sportscope

The MIAU Tennis Meet will be held on October 16 at the Cathedral courts in Halifax. All entries must be in by the 6th. All interested should contact Al Thomas as soon as possible or Bob Fraser, so that tryouts may be held this week.

* * *

Those who participate in the cinder sports and those who prefer jumping and tossing missiles should contact coach Witt Dargie as soon as possible and leave their names and the events that they wish to enter. All entries should be in by this Monday at the latest. The events will be:

Javelin, 440, 120 low hurdle, 100 yd., 880 yd., 220 yd., 880 relay, Shot Put, High Jump, Hammer Hop-Step and Jump, Pole Vault, 1 mile run and relay and the broad jump.

The meet will at U.N.B. on the 24th.

* * *

The DAAC is on the look out for able sports managers in hockey, track and field and several other minor sports. The jobs are usually not too hard and they give a person quite a bit of experience.

* * *

Although the football squad did not acquit themselves as nobly as had been expected in some eyes, they certainly showed that they would be a powerhouse in games to come. The backfield showed that they had the stuff that would put some of them up at the top of the scoring race.

Coach Thomas must have given the boys on the line a good talking to at the halfway point because they held the Flyers to merely one TD in the second semester.

* * *

The first big pep rally in several years is scheduled to be held on Friday evening at 7:30 behind the Arts Building, previous to the departure of the team for Greenwood for an all important game against the Bombers. A few rallies like this during the year should raise the spirit that has been missing recently. The freshman will gather the wood and clean up later.

PLEASE NOTE

Applications are at present being received for three valuable and well-known scholarships, the Rhodes Scholarship, the I.O.D.E. Bursary and the Rutherford Scholarship. All of these awards are for overseas study in British universities. In all cases the award covers the student's entire expenses during the period of tenure which varies with the individual award. It is hoped that there will be a gratifying number of qualified applicants for all of these awards from Dalhousie this year. The general requirements of each award is outlined briefly below for the benefit of those who might be interested in making application for any or all of them. Details of the requirements for these awards may be obtained at the office of the Registrar or from the official notices for the awards concerned which may be found on the official notice boards throughout the campus.

The Rhodes Scholarship is awarded to a male student who has passed his nineteenth year but not his twenty-fifth year by October 1st of 1957 and who has spent at least two years in a university. The candidate may apply for the scholarship in the province in which he lives or in the province in which he has attended university. The scholarship is tenable at Oxford University only and for a period of two years with a possibility of a third year if necessary.

The Imperial Order Daughters of the Empire award is made to a student who wishes to do graduate work in a British university and is open to any student holding a degree and resident in the British Empire for at least five years who has passed his or her nineteenth but not twenty-seventh birthday by October of the first year of the scholarship's tenure.

The Rutherford Scholarship is open to students who wish to undertake research in any of the natural sciences but particularly in physics.

THE MEDICAL COLUMN

by GALE KANTER
Medicine '60

It is planned to have this column appear as a feature in each issue of the Gazette, as well as interesting occurrences 'out our way' on the Medical Campus. Should the reader desire to have any particular topic discussed, please inform either myself or the Editor of the Gazette. The first few articles to appear in this column will present the history of our noble profession.

A study of medical history will reveal that the present status of the profession is not the result of the work done in the four thousand years of its existence, but of the last four hundred years of rational investigation.

The History of Medicine

A wide survey of the history of medicine shows that until comparatively recent years advances have not appeared in a continuous stream but at intervals, sometimes of a considerable duration. During these intervals not only has progress ceased, but there have been relapses into a state of somnolence. Epoch-making events stand out like mountain peaks in contrast to the surrounding level country, and divide up the field of medicine into periods, like territories, of some dominating influence. Of these seven periods stand out foremost, like the pinnacle of Everest.

The first period commences with the dawn of history itself and ends with the Coan and Cnidian Schools of Greek Medicine, which opened the second period, the period of Hippocrates (460 BC). The third, that of the Alexandrian School (about 300 BC) terminates with the appearance of Galen. The fourth is the period of Galen (130 BC) which ends with the sixteenth century and the fifth or Renaissance period of Medicine under Vesalius, Paracelsus, Pare and Harvey. The sixth is the period of theories and speculations and ends with Jenner (1800). The seventh is the period of the arrival of modern medicine and covers the

nineteenth and twentieth centuries. In the period of Hippocrates and of Alexandria we discern the gradual separation of the healing art from priestcraft, which has always been the cradle, as it might also be the grave, of medicine, and its development from jugglery and rude empiricism to a learned profession, with no inconsiderable scientific status and a high but neglected code of ethics.

The Pre-Hippocratic Period

The first cry of pain through the primitive jungle was the first call for a physician. Early man moistened his bruises with saliva, extracted the thorns which lodged in his flesh, used a pointed stick to dig sandfleas from his skin, put leaves or mud or clay on his wound, tested herbs (some of which were spat out and others were swallowed) was rubbed or stroked when in pain, his broken bones were splintered with branches, and when bitten by a venomous animal he sucked the poison from his body or his fellows did it for him. Medicine is a natural art, conceived in sympathy and born in necessity, and from these instinctive procedures developed the specialized science that is practiced today.

Primitive man, wondering and blundering, passed his days in fear and bewilderment. The rains fell on his naked body, the winds swept over him, and while he watched the cloud-covered stars. The angry lightning jumped at him. Gliding up from the ground, springing down from the trees, wild beasts attacked him. Nevertheless, his lust and appetite were strong, and he forgot his troubles when he summoned his clan to a meat-kill, or captured a woman from another tribe. It was good to leap and win, to eat and mate, to shout and fight.

Health and strength were desirable above all things, but primitive man had enemies who took these gifts from him. What were these sudden pains? What were these spasmodic seizures? Why did he faint and fall? What was gnawing at his vitals? What was hammering within his head? What suffocated him so that he could not breathe? Why did he awake at night sweating and screaming? What were those cramps? What was growing in his flesh that pricked or burned? What was swelling up within him? What held him so he could no longer hunt the bison? What blinded him so he could not see the mammoth that passed before his eyes? Why did he become as helpless as a wounded goose?

Aboriginal man could not grasp the conception of death. Disturbance of stoppage of physical life was due to supernatural causes—to the wrath of the dead, the uncanny powers of human enemies, the revenge of offended spirits. Terrifying as were the crocodile and hyena, he could see them and understand them and cope with them, but against witchcraft he had no weapon. Disease-demons were more numerous than the leaves of the forest, and they persecuted him every second of the day and night. He could escape the long serpent that awaited him but not the ghost and this magic. Though he climbed the tallest trees and dived into the deepest waters, though he hid in the darkest caves or ran till he could run no more, the ghosts never left him—they were in the food he ate, in the water he drank, in the air he breathed. He must be infinitely careful, for without intention he might arouse the wrath of the swarming disease-demons. It was too much for him, he could not fight the ghosts alone, he must have protection. He realized his most important duty was to guard himself against witchcraft, to oppose the magic of his enemies with the superior magic of his friends.

Out of primitive man's need thus rose the first professional class—antedating even prostitution and older than any religious—the profession of the magician or mystery man, the "medicine-man."

The "medicine-man" was a leader possessing some marked peculiarity, or some unusual strength or wisdom, or a possessor of some deformity, or a sufferer of epileptic fits, or was bitten by a rattlesnake and not poisoned, or was simply not killed with weapons of war. A youth with a natural aptitude for or inclination to healing, or one who preferred the weapons of the medicine-man to the weapons of war could enroll as a pupil of a renowned healer. The course of study was long, arduous and expensive. Many herbs, many tricks, infinite details of ritual, and even a bedside manner had to be learned. The "medicine-man" could not be as other men! he must be a man apart. His dress, his foods, his habits, and his thoughts must be different; he must not even be seen in the routine life of his fellows. As his ceremonies became more and more complicated, sacred and laden with tradition, the "medicine-man" became the prophet and priest of his followers.

TAKE A COURSE IN

CANADIAN FREEDOM

WIN THE QUEEN'S COMMISSION THROUGH LEADERSHIP TRAINING



THE QUEEN'S COMMISSION

COTC

UNIVERSITY CONTINGENTS

- A Queen's Commission!
- Your Contribution to Canada's Security!
- Career Openings in Canada's Army!
- Full Time Summer Employment!
- Good Pay!
- Healthy Outdoor Life!
- Friends from Other Universities!
- Travel!
- Professional Training!

See the RSO in the Gym — Phone 3-6954

SERVE CANADA AND YOURSELF IN THE C.O.T.C.